NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE K. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

newsy.

THE DAILT HERALD too costs per cops, \$1 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six costs popp, or \$15 per annum. The better per cops, or \$15 per annum. Bettern every Wedne tol six costs per cops, \$1 per annum to any part of Great Beliator \$2\$ to any part of the Continual both to include postage to all the costs per annum. The state of the six per cops, or \$150 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth efreet.-Italian Ope NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-HAWLET.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. FARRY CHROLE-LAW FOR LADIES-INIBH TIGER. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SATAN ON EARTH-MY

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE ROTALIST-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-Tus NEW BOWERY, BOWERY. -- ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Joseph and His Begthren—Laving Oussettle Ac.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway BURLESQUES, SORGS, DANCES, &C. - WHITE WASH ARMY. NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway. Hooter & Campbell's Minethele in Ethiopian Songe, Burlesques, Dances, &c. — Inauguration Ball.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Charles street.-Vinginius-CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 563 Broadway. Songs,

New York, Monday, September 17, 1800.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald --- Edition for

Europe.
The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Moodie, will leave Boston, on Weinesday, for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city to morrow afternoon at a quarter past one o'clock to go by railroad

and at a quarter to four o'clock to go by steamboat The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD Will be published

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

The sub-committee of the Douglas State organ Tration have, it is said, marked out their programme for a compromise, and are to give to the of the State candidates. It is reported that this ticket will be announced at the Union meeting tonight. In all of this arrangement the Green-Tucker organization has been ignored. An address of the Breckinridge State Committee will be found else-

At a Douglas meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday night resolutions denouncing the fusion and ratifying the straight out Douglas ticket were unant mously adopted. Gov. Johnson, it is said, will canvass the State, commencing at Lancaster to-day, and concluding at Pittsburg on Saturday.

From Washington we learn that the objects of Mr. Lindsay's mission from England has been for some time known to our government, and it is hoped that, besides the modification of the revenue laws, his visit may be the means of settling several other important questions pending between the

The Prince of Wales yesterday attended divine service at the church at Chippewa, and listened to a sermon from Chronicles II., nineteenth chapter, eleventh verse. Col. Magruder, of the United States Army, is at Niagara Falls, endeavoring to induce the Prince to visit Fort Leavenworth, and take part in a buffalo hunt. To-morrow the Prince will lay the corner stone of Brock's Monument at Queenstown Heights, and receive an address from the Veterans of 1812.

A full report of the proceedings of the radical abolitionists at their late National Convention at Syracuse is given in our paper to-day. The Convention nominated Gerrit Smith and Samuel McFarland for President and Vice President, with a full electoral ticket, the name of the persons composing which, with an odd letter from Gerrit Smith, accepting the nomination, will be found among the

We give a few additional particulars this mornbur relative to the recent calamity on Lake Mich ; an. It now appears that the number of person on board the steamer Lady Elgin when she left Chicago was 393, including the crew, of whom 114 have been reported as saved.

Another of those brilliant Illuminations which have been quite frequent the present year wavisible in this city on Saturday evening. About balf nest nine o'clock a brilliant light became visible in the northern part of the sky, which soon changed to pink, crimson and blood red hues, apparently mingling with each other, and forming one of the most brilliant spectacles it is possible to conceive. The illumination was visible until about two o'clock Sunday morning.

foreign news, and the sales embraced about 1,500 bales on the basis of 10%c. for middling uplands, and at 11c for Florida middlings. The complete statistics of the cotton crop for the year ending September, 1860, shows that it reached 4,675,770 bales. Assuming this statement put forth by the Shipping List to be correct, the crop, at the average value of \$50 per bale, would give a total of \$223,788,500, of which we have exported 3,774,000 bales, of the value of \$188,500,000, and retail in the country, in stock, or consumed and burst at the ports, 978,043 bales, of the value of \$48,902,150. The foreign news tended to check sales of breadsunfls and to to 10c. per bbl. lower, and in some cases of low grades of lower. Wheat, for most grades, was from 2c. a Sc. per bushel lower, but it was active at the decline.

Corn opened heavy and lower, with considerable
nales, but closed at about 66c. a 60 cc. for Westcorn mixed, and at 70c. for Western yellow.

Pork was comparatively quiet, with limited sales, including new mose at 519 25 a 519 37, and new prime at \$14 12% a \$14 50. Sugar was steady; good to prime grocery goods were scarce, and called Mc. better; the sales embraced 1,200 hogsbeads Cobs muscovados, and 000 boxes. Coffee was firmly held, with moderate sales; dealers were awaiting a public sale to come off next week. Freights were steady and without change of moment in rates, while shipments of wheat were large to

A CHANCE FOR NEW ENGLAND CAPITALISTS. In addition to the immense business patronage which our paper receives from New York, its columns daily exhibit a large array of advertise ments sent to us from distant localities, including even the European capitals. Among these our readers may have observed the announcement of a sale which is to take place on the 25th of this month of a fine plantation in Virginia, con-sisting of about four thousand acres, situated on both sides of the Rappahannock, twelve miles below Fredericksburg, with one hundred and sixty-five valuable negroes. Here is chauce for New England capitalists. They are always ready to go in where there is an op-portunity of making money, and it would be difficult to find a more profitable one, both in a recuniary and political point of view. They will unlearn the prejudices which they have conceived against Southern institutions, whilst they are filling their pockets with the products of slave tabor.

The Great Union Meeting To-Night.

This evening will be held in and around the Cooper Institute the great Union meeting to consider what steps are necessary to be taken in the present alarming crisis in the history of the country. The black republicans menace the existence of the Union, and something must be done to repel the invaders.

If Lincoln is elected, a large party in the South will regard it as a practical violation, on the part of the North, of the compact of the constitution; and even if there should be no secession, on the result being announced in November, and if the inauguration should take place without resistance, how, we ask, are the republican party to carry on the government in the Southern States? How are they to collect the revenue? At least a passive resistance will be offered, and there is no Jackson now to enforce obedience. What Southern man will dare to take or hold office under a republican President, whose party are organized on a basis of deadly hostility to Southern institutions? What Northern man will dare to accept office in the South under such circumstances? The local federal offices must be filled by local men. Any attempt at coercion of the Southern people by the federal arm in their present temper would not only be vain, but putting the match to a mine which would blow up the Union. How, then, is the government to be conducted by a sectional President, breathing destruction to the interests of one-half the Union

To avoid the difficult and dangerous solution

of this problem, it is essential that the North provide that the rall splitter of Illinois be not elected. How is this to be done? Just by following the advice which a dying father bequeathed to his seven sons. He told them to bring him seven twigs, each representing a son. He ordered them to be tied firmly together in one bundle, and desired each to try his strength in breaking it. None was able to break it. He then caused the bundle to be loosed, and gave each a rod to break, which was done in an instant. By this image he instructed them that united they could come off victorious in every trial, but severed they must succumb. A house divided against itself cannot stand. When Washington, the Father of his Country, was retiring from the government he gave similar advice in his "Farewell Address." He cautioned his children against the sectional action, which has now been adopted, as the great danger to be avoided. His counsel is despised by a rampant party at the North, whose policy can only result in breaking up the glorious Union which he did so much to establish. But those who profess to take heed to his warnings and are opposed to that party are not acting in the spirit of his advice. They are divided into several political sections, all arrayed against the common foe, but equally antagonistic to each other. They are not like brethren, dwelling together in unity, but like so many mutually hostile camps. It is evident that if these relations should be continued any longer, the success of Lincoln, and all the consequences naturally following in the train of his election may be regarded as inevitable.

Much is expected from the Union meeting this evening, and much depends on its action, and on the manner in which that action may be followed up. It was again stated yesterday that Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger, the Douglas State Committee, had promised to have a ticket prepared to-day, to be composed of ten Bell and Everett electors, six Breckinridge electors and nineteen Douglas electors, to be presented to this meeting for ratification. If made in good faith, it is all right. But the merchants cannot be too careful. It is asserted that there is a secret understanding between the Albany Regency and the republican Junta of Albany. the Pacific Railroad scheme being the basis of the arrangement. This is to be one of the measures of the republican administration, and the Pacific Railroad Company are to constitute an imperium in imperio, who will bear the same relation to the country at large as the Central Railroad Company does to the State of New Jersey. This is the only rational explanation of the persistent course of the Regency in spliting the democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore. The negotiations with the Breckinridge party were all sham, and intended to deceive and humbug the people on the eve of the Union meeting.

Now Dean Richmond is ready to enter into negotiations with the merchants of New York. He will put on the ticket three, six, ten or twelve Breckinridge electors, just as the conservative merchants are willing to pay for them. What the Regency want is money, and they know where it can be had. But they will take the money if they can get it, and yet contrive to give the State to the republicans. perhaps use some of the money to accomplish that object. If the merchants enter into any arrangement with Richmond, Cagger & Co. about the proposed fusion, they must not let them handle a cent of the money, but deposit it in the hands of a trustworthy treasurer, to be obtained from him only by drafts endorsed by a Vigilance Committee, who will take good care that it be not employed in giving ald and comfort to the enemy.

But as for the Union meeting this evening. they must not put any faith in the profession of the Regency, but act independently of them. and as if they were sples and secret agents of the republican party. It is not without reason that Mr. Seward vaunts that the republican party will carry this State by 80,000 majority. He thinks be has the cards stocked. That cautious politician does not often intend to make empty boasts, and he could not reckon upon any majority without some understanding of the sale of the election by the Regency, who hold the balance of power That is an element in his calculation, and he knows the men with whom he has to deal There is only one way of defeating both him and them, and that is by nominating a ticket with which they have nothing to do, and over which they cannot exercise exclusive control.

Now for action. Let all Union, conservative men in the city, and within reach of the city. go to the meeting to-night, and, with one strong united voice, proclaim a fusion electoral ticket that will sweep the State from Montauk to Lake Erie.

PROVIES OF GAS COMPANIES. - Besides the exortionate profits derived by gas companies from the supply of gas to their customers, the majority of them have been making considerable earnings from meter rents, interest on deposits and surcharges on the laying of service pipes. The effect of these imposts has been to put gas beyond the reach of a large class of Alabama letter, mildly favoring a conditional novelty, our absentees feel the necessity of re-

persons, who, although able to pay for the con sumption, were not sufficiently well off to leave money lying idle in the bands of the companies and to pay for fixings. We are glad to find that the influence of competition is likely to put an end to these exactions. In Brooklyn an opposition company has been started, which undertakes to supply gas without any of these conditions, and at fifty cents the thousand feet cheaper than its rival. It is to be hoped that the new company will not follow the example of its predecessors, and, as soon as it gets support, falsify the pledges on which it has obtained it. If it keeps its promises to its customers it will initiate reforms in the dealings of gas companies with the public which are sadly needed.

The "Radical Abolitionists" Fairly in the Field.

Our political readers will be illuminated this morning concerning the programme of the "radical abolitionists" from the perusal of the brief, pointed and business-like proceedings of their late National Convention at Syracuse, not forgetting the characteristic letter of Gerrit Smith, the "regular" radical abolition nominee for the Presidency.

It appears, however, that Mr. Smith was not nominated by acclamation, but only "after considerable discussion," and against "a very respectable minority preferring William Goodell," who was subsequently nominated for Governor. For Vice President Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, was chosen-a man of the Lucretia Mott abolition and women's rights school. While they were about it, we wonder why the Convention did not put up the venerable Lucretia herself, or Abby Kelly Foster, or some strong minded, radical abolition type woman of that calibre, as suggested by their platform.

The resolutions of the Convention are pungent. They regard the Breckinridge party with "unmitigated abhorrence," and the fear is expressed that the parties respectively supporting Lincoln, Douglas and Bell will all, due season, be "ranged under the piratical flag of the universality of the rights of slavery;" and it is emphatically declared "that for abolitionists to vote for a candidate like Abraham Lincoln, who stands ready to execute the accursed Fugitive Slave law, to suppress insurrections among slaves, to admit new slave States, and to support the ostracism, socially and politically, of the black men of the North, is to give the lie to their professions;" and "that the almost infinitessimal amount of antislavery professions made by the republican party is entirely inadequate to cover or excuse the Heaven-defying effrontery with which it proclaims its intentions to quiet agitation upon the subject of the slave's right to liberty.'

Thus it appears that there is to be no fusion between the radical abolitionists and their halting, halfway brethren of the "irrepressible conflict." Besides, the republicans have proved faithless touching "the desolating scourges of the rum traffic." This Convention further declares that all social and political distinctions of sex and color should be abolished—that free farms and a statute against landed monopoly are wanted—that for all the social and political dangers of these times the "popular religion of the country is mainly responsible," and that until this thing is reformed "we shall continue to be cursed with the rule of slavery, rum, and so

Such is this radical abolition platform, and we have no doubt that Frederick (the black Douglass) had a finger in this ple, inasmuch as he was put at the head of the radical abolition electoral ticket for the State of New York. How many other "free colored Americans" are on the ticket we cannot determine from the names, but we dare say that there are at least three or four, in deference to the proportion of the African element in the

party.

The religious branch of this national abolition platform is very learnedly expounded in the letter of Gerrit Smith. His health, which "was poor," is "now vigorous." He has recovered from the prostrating effects of that terri ble John Brown foray; but still, as the head of his church, and its candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Smith speaks in a most sorrowful tone, and urges a very unique system of electioneer ing. He says:- "As I view things, the Convention will do well not to call for any great outlay of time and money to increase the vote for its ticket." He has had enough of that, and has doubtless become as much disgusted with his money begging partisans as was "Live Oak George Law" in 1856.

But here are the radical abolitionists in the field as the distinctive Presidential party of freedom, temperance, equality of sexes and colors, and all that. And the question is: what can or will they do? In 1844 and 1848 these abolition elements decided the Presidential election. Now, it will be seen that their efforts will extend from Massachusetts westward to the Mississippi river-that a State Radical Abolition Convention has been called in Ohio, and another in Illinois; and we may safely predict that the party concerned will poll a vote against the halfway abolition professions of Lincoln and the republicans which will astonish them in November.

Let the anti-black republican conservative odds and ends which make up the popular majority of this State combine, with or without the consent of Dean Richmond, on a single electoral ticket, and where they would fall short of a majority over Lincoln of twenty thirty or forty thousand, if Lincoln were supported by the radical abolitionists, the highes of these figures may be reached against the republicans, deducting the radical abolition vote for Smith.

There are very good reasons for the belief that Old Abe Lincoln's recognition of the Fugitive Slave law will, with any exertions on their part, give to the party ticket of Smith full fifty thousand votes in New York. It will be re membered that on the first impulse after the passage of the Fugitive Slave act it was so oboxious to our free soilers that even John Van Buren took the field against it. What was his opinion then is still the opinion of at least one indred thousand anti-slavery men in New York who voted for Fremont. Can they stultify themselves by supporting Lincoln, who has publicly declared his adhesion to the Fugitive Slave law? We know that this adhesion amounts to nothing—that his "irrepressible conflict" sweeps away all his professed conservatism; but can our radical abolitionists, whose especial abhorrence is this Pugitive Slave law, support Lincoln with his recognition of it? This radical abolition convention has given us the answer.

Henry Clay, in 1844, on account of a little

annexation of Texas, lost the abolition balance of power in this State, which otherwise would have made him President; and so now Abraham Lincoln may be counting without his host in supposing that our radical abolitionists will wink at his professed acquiescence in the Fugitive Slave law, or that all our abolition worshippers of Mr. Seward have forgotten the timeserving expediences which slaughtered him at the Chicago Convention.

THURLOW WEED IN MOTION-FIRST STEP TO WARDS SECURING THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—We see it stated that Mr. James McQuade has been renominated for member of Assembly by the republicans of the First Assembly district of Oneida county. Strong resolutions were also adopted, endorsing his action in the last Legis lature, as being worthy of emulation.

This action was expected and looked for from the black republicans of Utica. That lo cality has, ever since the organization of the republican party, been looked upon as one of the strongholds of Weed-ready to endorse any scheme that he might offer, whether in State Convention, Legislature or Congress. The party that could endorse their late representative and leader of a peculating cabal in Congress-Hon. Orsamus B. Matteson-could very well say to the man who weted away the chartered rights of our city in the last Legislature, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." This renomination of McQuade is in perfect keeping with the endorsement of Matteson by the republicans of Utica. The several gridirons that passed the Legislature last winter, robbing the city of New York of franchises worth in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars, were under his special charge whilst before the Assembly, both before and after the Governor vened them. It was McQuade who offered the resolution to make them a special order; It was McQuade who moved that the committee rise and report progress before a portion of the bills had even been read. On motion of Mc-Quade the Committee of the Whole was dis charged from their further consideration, and the whole batch of gridirons ordered to a third reading; it was the same McQuade who made the several motions on their final passage, and it was for his motions that the corrupt and venal combination in the Assembly voted after the Governor had sent in his veto. Whenever the city railroads were under consideration the eyes of every person, both in the chamber and lobby, were upon the member from Oneida. It being understood that his movements would be in accordance with instructions from the chiefs of the third house. We find his name recorded in favor of the West Washington Market bill. and also amongst the "yeas" upon the question Shall the Commissioner of Records swindle pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor! He was, in fact, one of the leaders in the last Legislature—the most infamous body that ever assembled at the State capital.

With this record he is nominated, we are told, by acclamation, and all of his acts endorsed by the republicans of Utica, which the citizens of this metropolis may take as evidence that the party to which he belongs in the interior of the State intend to continue their raid against the rights of the city. We shall watch closely all the nominations made for Assembly, and, whenever any of those who wore Legislative robes last winter are renominated, will give their record, as we have in this case that of Mr. McQuade. It is to be hoped that all the journals throughout the State will follow our example, and thus prevent, if possible, the reelection of any of those who were found voting for the corrupt schemes that were before the last Legislature. When the nominations are all made we shall also publish a complete list, and keep the record of such as were found in the several venal coalitions of the last Legislature constantly before our readers.

THE BOASTFUL PRESUMPTION OF THE NEW YORK Press.-Under the above caption one of the spoils organs in Philadelphia-a half-starved sheet, with an omnibus load of subscribersses the NEW YORK HERALD of indulging vainglorious boasting in the matter of Mr. Breckinridge's speech. The fact is, we gave merely the facts in the case. The speech came to the Associated Press, and was given to such of the Philadelphia papers as are in the association. How many of them published it we do not know nor care. Even in their own village they are read by very few people, and no one expects anything like "enterprise" from them. What we said about the Breckinridge speech was that it was our intention to had a special report of it, and that we sent a stenographic writer from New York to Ashland to take it down. Owing to the meagre telegraphic facilities between Louisville and Cincinnati we were compelled to put up with the Associated Press report.

On the general subject we have to say simply this:-We spare no pains nor expense to gather news from all parts of the country. Our special reporters are now travelling in almost every section of the Union. Their letters come through the telegraph office, as a rule, instead of the mail or express. Our bills for special despatches, exclusive of the news which was ished to the Associated Press, during the week ending the 8th instant, amounted to twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars-for ast week, to one thousand and twenty-six dolars. Two thousand three hundred and one dollars for special despatches in two weeks is greater sum than the combined Philadelphia press pays for special despatches in schole year. Our expenses for special telegraphing alone during the current year will amount to more than fifty thousand dollars. Thus we supply the news, not only to New Yorkers, but to the provincial editors, who show their contempt for the HERALD by making up their papers almost entirely from it and giving no credit. More than this, they permit their miserable vagabonds of correspond-ents to invent and publish the most absurd ies about men and things in the metropolis. contemptible, the forger of the scandal or the ditor who endorses it. That is all for to-day.

THE STAMPEDE HOMEWARD OF AMERICAN Tourists.—The homeward tide of American summer travel in Europe has set in with a rush. Each successive steamer comes back freighted to its utmost capacity of accommodation with our wealthy business people and fashionable idlers. The European capitals have never before been so full of American visiters as this year, and on all the great highways of travel they are to be encountered at every second step. But as there are limits even to the largest incomes, and home yearnings will overpower the thirst of cuperating their purses as well as their domes tic ties. There is, accordingly, such a stamped amongst them towards home that the steamer cannot supply accommodation for one-half the number of applicants for staterooms. We know of several parties who have pressing business here who will be compelled to wait from four to six weeks in London from the impossibility of obtaining berths. For the next two or three months the different companies will make a large harvest from the unusual number of passengers that they will have to carry. The profits from this source, and from the rise in freights to which the shipping interests confidently look this season, will compensate their stockholders for the short returns from the traffic of the last year or two.

APPAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Mission of MR. Limbaly to full Chiral pitates.

It appears that our government have for some time been sware of the objects and purposes of the special mission of Mr. Limbaly to this country. His visit may be the means of settling and adjusting several other important questions besides the modification of the navigation laws, now pending between the two governments. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Limbaly were warm riends while the former was Minister at the Court of

Protes are still pouring in from all over the country rom the poor working women, against the infamous ex tension of Howe's sewing machine patent. It may not be the Commissioner of Patents in this matter. It is considered a clear violation of the Patent laws, and should be repealed by special legislation.
THE CASE OF CAPT. MEIGH.

Capt. Meigs' case. It is probable he will have him tried by court martial. The wonder is that the President does not at once dismiss him from the service. That is fused to ober their superiors.

Official advices from Utah represent the condition of affairs as peaceful, and every disposition is manifested by the Mormons to respect the United States officials.

WARHINGTON, Sopt. 14, 1860.

The Late Election in Maine—Douglas Beaten from His Stronghold—The Total Overthrow of His Cause—The Question to be Decided by the People—The Only Way to Defout Lincoln—Duty of the Conservative Masses, dc., dc. A totally new phase is given to the Presidential election, in the opinion of the thoughtful and observing among all parties here, by the result in the State of Maine. It is demonstrated that Douglas has not strength to carry the State which he felt he was most sure to triump in. Maine was one of his strongest of strongholds. It is of ne use to talk hereafter of his provess or his station in any other quarter. The people will not believe it. The thorough rout in Maine ends the matter as to Douglas. From this time forth he will have scarcely a corporal's

guard anywhere in the South. Certain green politicians in that region took him up for the nonce, under the idea that he was a strong man in the North. They will fly from him now as they would from a political aspirant dead and buried, never again to be resuscitated by any force of par-ty electricity. Of all who have ever been wheedled or cajoled into the support of demagogues, the followers and bepraisers of Douglas must at this moment feel the

for the spoils, as if they had anything to give or to refuse, and as if their confederates had not been utterly beaten where they prefeaded they were most sure to triumph.

As it went in Maine, so will go the Dongias organization everywhere. The result to the conservative party would have been entirely different had the battle been fought on the grounds which the people intend to maintain and uphold—namely, grounds of principle and feeling, an opinion and estermination against republicanism.

Henceforth these are the grounds, these the Ropics, whatever politicians may assert or pretend to.

The people are resolved to take the matter of government into their own hands, and on the 17th of September a movement will be begun in New York which will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In spite of all that sensible and patriotic mes in different quarters of the Union can do to bring about a cordial and an effective conservative organization against the destructive, it seems that the self-secking managers of political cliques are determined to have matters their own way, and to rush into the open mouth of ruin.

There is but one ground of hope for the defeat of the republicann, and that is, that the voters throughout the United States may yet take the decision of the Presudential election into their own hands.

The "leaders" have shown themselves utterly incompetent and unfit to guide us. "Let us, therefore, do the business for ourselves." This is the voice of the Presudential election into their own hands.

The "leaders" have shown themselves utterly incompetent and unfit to guide us. "Let us, therefore, do the business for ourselves." This is the voice of the Presudential election into their own hands.

The "leaders" have shown themselves utterly incompetent and unfit to guide us. "Let us, therefore, do the business for ourselves." This is the voice of the Presudential election in the correspondence that the great obstacle to the success of the conservative cause in New York, Pennayivania and elew

feel that they have entrusted their political concerns to incompetent hands, with whom any comparisor on the part of the self-estimed and befind ignorances that have so fatally miscarried in uncertaking to lead would be quite ridiculous, in point of taients, experience, knowledge of mankind, tact in practical details, or any other valuable qualification for leadership.

They have had their day, and it is over. If the country shall be saved from the reign of the sectional destructives it must be done by the conservative masses rising in their might, and determining, without regard to this or that chairman, this or that "leader," this or that committee, to cast their voice in such manner as will tell most effectively against Lincoln. It is really monstrous or that chairman, this or that "feeder," this or that committee, to cast their votes in such manner as will tell most effectively against Lincoln. It is really monstrous that the leating interests of a great nation—the peace, the tranguillity and the personal, social and political property of whole communities—should be at the mercy of rival factions contending for supremacy.

All eyes are best on New York now. The Empire State can yet turn anide the forrest of the destructives, and it she will only do so all will be well.

Pennsylvania Politice PRILADELPHIA. Sept. 16, 1860.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Douglas meeting last night denouncing the Cresson fusion and ra-tifying the straight Douglas ticket. The meeting was large and enthusiastic at the close.

Governor Johnson will make a tour of the State during

the week. He will commence at Langueter on Monday and close at Pitteburg on Saturday evening next.

Destructive Fire at Albany.

ALBANT, Sept. 16, 1860. Boardman, Gray & Co.'s extensive piano factory wa set on fire at eight o'clock last night, and destroyed, to-gether with one hundred and fifty planes, finished and in course of construction. One hundred men are thrown

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1860. Upwards of thirty-five horses arrived here to-day from Kentucky and this State, to compete for premiums at the National Fair this week. Among them were Lexington, Fashion and Bonnie Scotland. Fine displays are antici-pated before the fair closes, on Taursday. The entries are now nearly five thousand, and the arrangements all

Consiss, Sept. 16, 1860.
The dwelling of Rufus Gordon, one mile cast of this place, was burned this morning. A son of Mr. Gordon aged 23, perished in the flames. Another son was badly

The Third Regiment of Connecticut. NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 15, 1860

The annual parade of the Third regiment of the State troops, under the command of Col. W. O. Irish, came off in this city to-day. The regiment comprises all the mill-tary companies of the county. Governor Ruckingham and suite reviewed the troops this afternoon. A great multitude of people assembled here to witness the disclar.

Sailing of the Bienville for New York:
New Onnam, Sept. 15, 1800.
The steamship Benville took out \$125,000 in treasure New York.

Flour unchanged, but quiet. Wheat-The market this

bushels barley, 1,400 bushels rye, 1,165 bushels pees.

Cincaco, Sept. 15, 1869.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet, and 3c. a 8c. lower; said 100,000 bushels at 8dc. a 86%c for No. 1 spring, 83c. 83%c for No. 2 in store. Corn dull and Ro. lower; said 32,000 bushels; at 87c. in store. Oats quiet. Receipts-5000 barreis flour, 145,000 bushels wheat, 43,000 bushels corn 11,000 bushels oats. Shipments-7,000 barreiflour; 127,000 bushels wheat; 22,000 bushels corn. Freight declining—15c on wheat to Boffalo. Sight exchange New York % per cent premium.

Cincussari, Sept. 16, 1869.

Flour dull and unchanged. Whistey dull, and decline %c. Mess pork \$19 Bacon—Nothing done. Mose market unchaged.

The Rumored Purchase of American

In yesterday's edition there appeared in the foreign news brought (by the steamship Melita, the following paragraph, alluding to an increase of the French navy:— A Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that France has just purchased ten large steam transports in the United States.

Being desirous of knowing whether such was the case, we despatched a reporter to our principal shipbuilders and shipping men, in order to know who the fortunate steamers in question, with whatever other information might please the public. His researches, however, do not throw much light upon the subject, as all the gontiemen visited were entirely ignorant of any such move-ment on the part of the French government, and many regarded it in the light of a canard, got up by the cor-respondent of the London Herald. At all events, if such an addition has been made it must have been made outside of New York 1 yet this city is the only one in the United States capable of furnishing "ten large steamers" at a very short notice. As some doubts existed in the minds of the people as to the feasibility of obtaining so many vessels without going to the extra expense of building them, or having to take inferior ones, we would state that there are at all times steamers of very heavy tonnage lying at our docks that the owners would gladly part with could they get anything like a fair price for them. There are also steam lines running between this and other ports that do not pay their owners the common interest on the money invested, beside the loss occasioned by the wear and abuse the vessels get. These parties would no doubt willingly part with their vessels provided the French government would pay their price.

We mention these facts simply to show that if the Emperor had any wish to increase his naval forces he can easily do so by applies an agent to this city. But as to

the fact of his having done so there is considerable doubt. However, should anything of a definite character reach

At a meeting of the Board of Frustees on Saturday evening, the Hon Fernando Wood occupied the chair and Professor Doreanus acted as Secretary. The Board, after disposing of the usual matters of business, elected bis Excellency Governor Morgan President of the Board, who was conducted to the Chair; Mayor Wood being obliged to retire by a previous supargment, after expressing the was conducted to the Chair; Mayor Wood being obliged to retire by a previous sugagement, after expressing the deep interest he felt in the institution, and promising to visit the Hospital in the morning. The Board, having heard from Profesor Doremus the action of the faculty in relation to founding a Charity Hospital and appropriating a large portion of the college building for the purpose, which had been fitted up and was now in readiness for which had been fitted up and was now in readiness for the reception of the patients, warmly approved the object and appointed a committee to raise funds for the Charity Hospital by soliciting subscriptions and donations from the benevolent. A number of liberal donations were re-ported from Messrs. Doremus and Nixon, Mr. Haughwout, Counsellor Busteed and other gentlemen, and the Board then adjourned to inspect the wards of the Charity Hos-pital and the museum, laboratory and lecture rooms of the college, with all of which they expressed much grati-fication.

This institution commences its preliminary course of lectures this morning at eleven o'clock; by a lecture from Professor Carnechan on Amputations. In the circular of the College we notice several innovations which will doubtless enhance the facilities for medical instruction. The corps of Professors has been increased to nearly double the number of other institutions, and the hospital in connection with the achool is the first of the kind ever established in this city or Philadelphia. London, Paris, Berlin and other large capitals in Europe have hospitals attached to their schools, and we are glad to see that New York is following in the wake.

The Railroad Convention.

The Railroad Convention.

THE SARATOGA COMPACT REAFFIRMED—SHALL THE SHALL THE SHALL THE SHALL THE SHALL TO THE WESTERN LINES, ETC., ETC.

The representatives of the five Atlantic railroad lines were in semion at the St. Nicholas Hotel all day Saturday. They had under consideration the articles of the compact recommended at the Convention at Saratoga, and, in most instances, resfirmed those articles, making them below the compact recommended at the Convention at Saratoga, and, in most instances, resfirmed those articles, making them below the compact recommended at the Convention at Saratoga, and in most instances, resfirmed those articles, making them below the compact recommended at the Convention at Saratoga. necting lines. One of the points to which they gave their special attention was the expensive mode of advertising by placards. It is at present the custom of all the main roads to put up in every city, village or town of any importance, handbills in all public places, giving their route and connections. This has been a heavy bill of expense

alone.

The question of the Central violation of the agreem has not been taken up yet, but it expected to be ut consideration to day, the Convention having adjour from Saturday evening until this merning, at nine o'ch Most of the Western representatives visited Philadely on Saturday evening, but will return in time to watch movements of the other lines to day.

House.

Dr. Ten Broeck, of the United States Army; L. M. Hickman and lady, of California, and C. R. Dimond, of Iowa, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. R. D. Stover, of Boston; S. W. Kuon, from China; R. Atwater, of Connecticut, and P. Kerby, of California, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

G. F. Stanebury, of Washington, D. C.; J. G. Gaines, of New Orleans; J. F. Stater and family, of Rhode Island; P. R. George, of New Barco; and A. Van Santwood, of Albany, were among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

Madame Elimbeth Ories, the great grandmother of the editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, is one hundred and five years of age, and has resided in that city one hundred and three years.

Police Intelligence.

ARRENT OF BURGLARS.—About midnight on Saturday young fellow, named Andrew Castra, was detected by effet Kenger secreted under a counter, pistol in hand, in 8 store of Leonard H. Hopkins, No. 215 West street. T fellow had obtained admittance by breaking a pane glass in the front window, evidently with the intention seizing any valuables he might find. Justice Kelly committed the offender to the Tombs for trial, in debait \$1,000 bail. Earlier on the same evening a gang of be glars were captured by the Fifth ward police at Mean Mahistatt & Schaffers, 285 Washington street, which that entered. Officer Statter accidentally noticed some the number of the same contents.